rehabilitation. In the National Conference on the Child Labour held in New Delhi in January 2001, it was also resolved that all efforts be made for complete elimination of child labour.

(b) and (c) The Government of India has been implemented two schemes, for rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work, namely the scheme of National Child Labour Projects (NCLP) and the scheme of Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations. The major activity under NCLP is running special schools/centres for rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work through non-formal education, vocational training, nutrition, health care, stipends etc. Under the Scheme of grant-in-aid, funds are released to Voluntary Organisations, on the recommendation of the concerned State Government, for taking up action oriented projects for the benefit of children withdrawn from work.

The Budget provision for the Eight Five year Plan Period (1992—1997) was initially Rs. 15 crore and later increased to Rs. 100.76 crore. Expenditure was Rs. 74.71 crore. The Budget allocation for the Ninth Plan period is Rs. 249.60 crores. As against this an expenditure of Rs. 167.42 crore has already been incurred.

Plight of the Child workers engaged in Bhadohi Carpet Industry

†1309. SHRI KRIPAL PARMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that soft and tender fingers of the children have got blunt in Bhadohi carpet Industry due to knotting work and their skin has turned black due to hours long sitting in front of burning furnaces in glass industry;

(b) whether all this is going on unhindered in spite of all rules and laws in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and by when the country would be free from the child labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) As per the information received from the State Government, no such cases have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c) The Central Government is responsible for enforcement of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, in Railways, major

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

ports, mines, oil fields and establishment under the control of the Central Government. In all other cases, State/UT Governments are responsible for enforcement of the Act. Employers found employing children in occupations and processes prohibited under the Act are prosecuted under the provision of the Act.

Child Labour is a complex socio-economic problem the elimination of which would require sustained efforts over a long period of time. Considering the nature and magnitude of the problem, a gradual and sequential approach has been adopted for the withdrawal of children from work and their rehabilitation. In the National Conference on Child Labour held in New Delhi in January 2001, it was also resolved that all efforts be made for complete elimination of child labour. However, it would be the Government's endeavour to eliminate child labour in hazardous occupations by 2005.

Woman and child farm workers in Andhra Pradesh

1310. DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey to find out the number of woman and child farm workers in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the findings of such survey, district-wise; and

(c) what welfare measures are being extended to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) and (b) No such survey has been conducted. However, according to 1991 Census, the number of agricultural workers in Andhra Pradesh is 11,573,566 out of which 5,941,912 are female workers.

(c) The Government has enacted the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 and the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 for the welfare of workers including agricultural workers. The Government has launched the Krishi Shramik Samajik Suraksha Yojana-2001, a Social Security Scheme for agricultural workers to provide Life-cum-accident insurance, money-back, pension & Superannuation benefits. Other schemes for the rural workers including agricultural workers like Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) etc. are in operation for their welfare.